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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/017,325	12/14/2001	Tomohiko Shibata	782_206	8198
25191 75	590 02/16/2005		EXAMINER	
BURR & BROWN PO BOX 7068			IM, JUNGHWA M	
	NY 13261-7068		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2811	
			DATE MAILED: 02/16/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/017,325	SHIBATA ET AL.	Ch
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Junghwa M. Im	2811	
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the o	correspondence addre	ss
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a rep If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailine earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tir ly within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from e, cause the application to become ABANDONE	mely filed ys will be considered timely. the mailing date of this comm ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	unication.
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 J	anuary 2005.		
2a) ☐ This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☑ This	s action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allowated closed in accordance with the practice under the condition of the	·		erits is
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-6,8 and 10-15 is/are pending in the 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed.  6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-6,8 and 10-15 is/are rejected.  7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to.  8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or contents.	wn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.		
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc	cepted or b) objected to by the	Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).	
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	ts have been received. ts have been received in Applicati nity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National Sta	ge
Attachment(چ)			
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)     Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)     Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)     Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:		2)

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-6 and 10-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kunisato et al. (US 5990496), hereinafter Kunisato in view of Morita (US 6232623).

Regarding claims 1 and 11-13, Fig. 1 of Kunisato shows a light-emitting semiconductor device comprising:

a sapphire substrate (1);

an underlayer (a first semiconductor nitride layer) on the substrate including at least Al (2; an AlN(Ga) layer), the crystallinity of the AlN(Ga) being set to have full width at half maximum X-ray rocking curve value of 90 seconds or below (col. 7, lines 63-67 and Table 2);

a buffer layer (3; a second semiconductor nitride layer) on the an underlayer (a first semiconductor nitride layer); and

a semiconductor layer group (4, 5, 6, 7, 8) on the AlN(Ga) layer comprising a third semiconductor nitride including at least Ga (col. lines 29-49), and being independent from the AlN(Ga) layer, wherein the Al content of the semiconductor nitride (Al composition ratio is 0.2 in the layer 7.) set smaller than that of the first semiconductor nitride (Al composition ratio is 0.5 in the layer 2; col. 5, lines 29-39.), the thickness of the underlayer (the first semiconductor nitride layer) is set with a thickness of 0.5-1000 um (110 angstroms).

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Fig. 1 of Kunisato shows the most aspect of the pending claim except "the thickness of the buffer layer is set within 0.002-0.1 um." Fig. 7 of Morita shows that the thickness of the GaN buffer layer (the second semiconductor nitride layer) formed on the AlGaN layer (the first semiconductor nitride layer) is 30 nm.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention made to incorporate the teachings of Morita into the device of Kunisato in order to have the thickness of buffer layer set within 0.002-0.1 um to improve the yield efficiency of subsequent crystallization

Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention made to have the thickness of buffer layer (the second semiconductor nitride layer) set within 0.002-0.1 um in order to improve the yield efficiency of subsequent crystallization since it would have been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only in routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPO 233.

Regarding claim 2, Kunisato discloses that that Ga content of the second semiconductor nitride is set not more than that of the third semiconductor nitride (col. 5, lines 29-39). In detail, Kunisato discloses that the second semiconductor nitride (3; GaN) is set equal to that of the third semiconductor nitride (6; GaN).

Regarding claims 3 and 4, Kunisato discloses that Al content of the first semiconductor nitride is set at least 50 atomic percentages of all of the III elements present in the first semiconductor nitride (See Table 2).

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Regarding claims 5 and 6, Kunisato discloses that the underlayer (the first semiconductor nitride layer) is formed by a MOCVD method (col., lines 54-68).

Note that "formed at a temperature of " and "by a MOCVD method" are a process designation, and would thus not carry patentable weight in this claim drawn to a product. See *In re Thorp*, 227 USPQ 964 (Fed. Cir. 1985).

Regarding claim 10, Morita discloses gradual reduction of Al content from the substrate toward the buffer layer (col. 9, lines 22-26).

Regarding claim 14, Kunisato discloses the thickness of the buffer layer (0.2 um) is smaller that the thickness of the underlayer (1.1 um) and the thickness of the semiconductor group (2 um for the layer 5 alone).

Regarding claim 15, Kunisato discloses the thickness of the underlayer (1.1 um) is greater layer than 0.5 um and equal to or less than 1000 um.

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kunisato and Morita as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Chiyo et al. (US 6593016), hereinafter Chiyo.

Regarding claim 8, the combined teachings of Kunisato and Morita disclose that the substrate is made of sapphire single crystal (col. 5, line 29), however, fail to teach that "the underlayer is formed on the main surface of the substrate via a surface nitride layer formed at the main surface." Fig. 8 of Chiyo shows that the underlayer (the semiconductor nitride layer

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including aluminum; AlN) on the main surface of the substrate via a surface nitride layer (13) formed at the main surface (col. 10, lines 8-11).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention made to incorporate the teachings of Chiyo into the device of Kunisato and Morita in order to have the underlayer formed on the main surface of the substrate via a surface nitride layer formed at the main surface to improve crystallinity.

### Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to pending claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Junghwa M. Im whose telephone number is (571) 272-1655. The examiner can normally be reached on MON.-FRI. 8:30AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eddie C Lee can be reached on (571) 272-1732. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published

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applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

jmi

**EDDIE LEE** 

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